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VOL. 74. NO. 112.

NEWBERRY LIKELY TO LOSE SIX MORE REPUBLICAN VOTES

**Senators Indicate They Will
Not Support Him Unless
He Makes Speech in Own
Defense.**

HE MAY LOSE 13 PARTY VOTES

**Fifteen Would Defeat Him
Unless Democrats Aid in
Seating Senator Whose
Election Is Contested.**

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent of
the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A group of at least six Republican Senators whose votes had been counted for Truman H. Newberry have served notice on the Senate leaders, it became known today, that unless Newberry makes a speech or statement in his own defense, they will probably be found among the opposition when the vote is taken next month on the question of allowing the Michigan Senator to retain his seat.

The prospective defection of these six Senators, and possibly more, puts an entire new face on the contest which had been regarded as virtually certain to end in the white-washing of Newberry. The result appears now to be in real doubt.

The six Senators are Capper of Kansas, McNary of Oregon, Willis of Ohio (who succeeded Harding), Jones of Washington, Sutherland of West Virginia and Sterling of South Dakota. They expect the addition of Kellogg of Minnesota and Lenroot of Wisconsin, both of whom are now out of town.

One of the group, who declined to permit the use of his name, said today that while they had not done anything so drastic as to deliver an ultimatum, they had nevertheless let it be known, after several conferences among themselves, that if Newberry persisted in his attitude of silence in the face of the grave charges against him, they would not feel bound by any tentative pledges they may have given to support him.

Influenced by Kenyon.

The insurgent Senators have been deeply impressed by the speeches made against Newberry, particularly by that of Senator Kenyon of Iowa, one of the principal contestants last Wednesday. Kenyon declared that an active and influential "social lobby" had been at work in Washington to prevent the ousting of Newberry, whose seat, the record showed, had been purchased for a sum not less than \$263,000.

Even before Kenyon delivered his attack, some of the group mentioned had been wavering in their unwilling allegiance to the Newberry cause.

They had privately said they could not understand why Newberry, if innocent, should not be willing and anxious to defend himself either before the committee against him or on the Senate floor. They could not understand, moreover, why this committee, of which Senator Spencer was the chairman, declined to subpoena Newberry and some other witnesses, who according to the attorneys for Henry Ford, the contestants, would have furnished illuminating testimony.

Frederick F. Smith, the confidential financial agent of the Newberry family, they recalled, testified that he controlled the bank balances of all the members of the Newberry family and switched funds from one account to another at his pleasure. The Newberry campaign was financed out of the account of John R. Newbury, Truman's brother. Attorneys for Ford contended that examination of the bank books bearing the names of the Newberry account holders would furnish incontrovertible evidence of the direct connection of Truman Newbury with the financing and management of his campaign. The committee, however, by a partisan vote declined to have the books brought before it. This was another omission of the Spencer committee that made men like Senator Capper question whether they should vote to uphold the finding of the committee.

If Capper and only five others swing over to the anti-Newberry side, there will be at least 13 Republicans Senators lined up against him. The seven who have committed to the opposition in informal polls are Norris of Nebraska, Kenyon of Iowa, Borah of Idaho, Ladd of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norbeck of South Dakota and Cummins of Iowa.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL EDITION
(Complete Market Reports.)

PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24, 1921—16 PAGES.

HOOVER INDUCES SOVIETS TO TURN OVER \$10,000,000 TO RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Last of Gold From Imperial Treasury Will Be Used to Buy Food for Famine Sufferers on the Volga.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—As a result of negotiations here between representatives of the American Relief Administration and Leonid Krassin, Russian soviet trade representative, the Soviet Government has agreed to turn over to the relief organization \$10,000,000 in gold to be used by the administration for the purchase of food stuffs and seed in America for relief in the Volga famine area.

According to the agreement, the Soviet Government will distribute the food purchased with the gold thus provided, but the relief administration is to retain sufficient control to insure that the supplies actually go to famine relief in the Volga district.

Gold From Imperial Treasury.

The \$10,000,000 which is to be obtained from the Soviet government is estimated here to be all that is left of the gold the Soviet obtained from the imperial treasury.

The promise of Russian financial co-operation in the relief was obtained, according to Walter Lyman Brown, as a result of Herbert Hoover's message to Brown, the European director of the Relief Administration, received a few days ago.

Brown put the proposition up to Krassin, who today replied that the Moscow authorities had agreed to the principle of co-operative relief as had been outlined by Hoover.

According to Brown, the food-stuffs available under the congressional appropriation will be distributed along the lines of the plan now in operation for the feeding of Russian children, the Moscow Government, bearing the costs of transportation, storage and distribution within Russia.

Hoover urged that the Soviets spend the remainder of the imperial gold in the famine districts, paralleling the American relief efforts. He also laid emphasis upon the assertion that public opinion in America would necessarily, in the nature of things, put restrictions upon the use of a congressional appropriation unless the Soviet was willing to co-operate.

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According to Brown, the food-stuffs available under the congressional appropriation will be distributed along the lines of the plan now in operation for the feeding of Russian children, the Moscow Government, bearing the costs of transportation, storage and distribution within Russia.

The treaty, which provides for the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia by the United States, was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20 of this year and by the Colombian Senate on Oct. 13. Under Colombian governmental procedure, it was necessary to obtain ratification by the Chamber of Deputies as well as by the Senate. Ratification by that body has been pending for some time and during debate considerable opposition developed against the proposal.

Growth of Revolt.

The Colombian treaty is an outgrowth of differences between the United States and Colombia in connection with the acquisition by the United States of the Panama Canal route and of recognition of the Panamanian Republic by the United States. Considerable opposition developed during the Roosevelt administration.

Considerable debate attended the ratification of the treaty in the United States Senate. Those who opposed it charged that Colombia had long been engaged in trying to "hold up" the United States for a large sum of money for the canal route; that Panama, once an independent State, revolted from Colombian rule for independence and that the proposed American naval forces at the time of the revolt had nothing to do with the failure of Colombia to force Panama back under Colombian control. In short, opponents of ratification charged that the United States "winked or connived at the Panama revolution to get the Canal zone."

Charge Was Denied.

This was denied with equal vigor by advocates of the treaty, who claimed that the labor costs of building construction is not retarding the building projects reported by Nelson Cudliff, Director of Public Welfare, who represented the public in a survey of the situation and conferences of committees of union leaders and master builders. A third objection is the belief that other interest in the building industry propose, in the future, to increase prices, thereby leaving the prospective builder no better off.

As has been told, representatives of the Building Trades Council and the Master Builders' Association were brought together in conference on building costs following a survey published in the Post-Dispatch, Nov. 8, showing that projects aggregating \$25,000,000 were reported as being held up by high costs.

The purpose of the treaty, as expressed in its preamble, is "to restore the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries and also to define and regulate their rights and interests in respect of the oceanic canal, which the Government of the United States has constructed across the Isthmus of Panama."

Now Being Taken.

The result of these conferences was an agreement to submit the whole matter to a referendum vote of the 12,000 or more members of the Building Trades Council, of which the Carpenters' Council is a part. This vote will be taken Jan. 11.

The statement issued today was signed Carpenters' District Council and H. G. Lindeman, George Newmann, L. H. Menke, E. B. Martin, Fred Brehme and J. L. Fritz, committee.

After reviewing the work of the conference, the statement appeals for reasonable judgment, cooperation between the two countries and the retention of the original arbitration clause.

The purpose of the cap, issued today, is to conform in color and material to the style now in use but to be of considerable difference in size and shape.

The visor is longer and extends further from the forehead with a slope of 55 degrees from the vertical. The top is an inch broader, with the slack cloth crown and is slightly higher than that of the cap now being worn.

The committee, however, by a partisan vote declined to have the books brought before it. This was another omission of the Spencer committee that made men like Senator Capper question whether they should vote to uphold the finding of the committee.

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Watson for Newberry.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 8.

No Publication Monday, December 26

The Post-Dispatch will not publish on Monday, December 26th.

In the event only of receipt of news of extraordinary importance demanding immediate publication, an Extra will be issued.

COLOMBIA RATIFIES TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES

American Senate Took Like
Action Last April and
Next Step Will Be Ex-
change of Ratifications.

\$25,000,000 PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY U. S.

**Agreement Is Outgrowth of
Revolt of Panama, Which
Has Been in Controversy
for 18 Years.**

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The treaty between Colombia and the United States has been ratified by the Colombian Congress, according to a cablegram received today by the American International Corporation.

The treaty, which provides for the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia by the United States, was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20 of this year and by the Colombian Senate on Oct. 13. Under Colombian governmental procedure, it was necessary to obtain ratification by the Chamber of Deputies as well as by the Senate. Ratification by that body has been pending for some time and during debate considerable opposition developed against the proposal.

**PREDICT RAISE
IN OTHER COSTS**

Denial That Labor Costs Are
Retarding Building and
Charge Plan to Increase
Other Charges.

By the Associated Press.

CARPENTER UNIONS
OPPOSE ANY CUT
IN WAGE SCALE

District Council, With Total
of 3000 Members, Constitutes
Fourth of Building
Trades Craftsmen.

**EGYPTIAN MOB IS
REPULSED BY THE
BRITISH NEAR CAIRO**

Five Reported Killed and 20
Wounded When Students
Make Attack on Govern-
ment Office.

**NATIONALIST LEADER
DEPORTED TO SUEZ**

Wardships Are Ordered to
Egypt Following Disorders
as Result of Arrest of Said
Zagloul Pasha.

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 24.—Disorder in connection with the Egyptian nationalist agitation broke out today in a suburb of Cairo, when a party of students raided the Government survey office. British troops were rushed from Cairo to cope with the situation. The students were ultimately ejected. The losses were given in the early reports as five killed and 20 wounded.

It is the first labor organization to announce its attitude on the proposal, and the Council's secretary, J. L. Fritz, said the action indicates that the carpenters probably will vote solidly to maintain the prevailing basic wage of \$1.25 an hour.

The objection of the carpenters against acceptance of the proposed reduced wage to \$1 an hour is embodied in the statement that a reduction of 25 per cent would be "unjustifiable as a means of decreasing building activities," and, further, that lower wages would curtail the purchasing power of the people, result in smaller volume of business and would be detrimental to the interests of merchants and business men.

NOT Agree With Cudliff.

Another objection was expressed yesterday that the labor costs of building construction is not retarding the building projects reported by Nelson Cudliff, Director of Public Welfare, who represented the public in a survey of the situation and conferences of committees of union leaders and master builders. A third objection is the belief that other interest in the building industry propose, in the future, to increase prices, thereby leaving the prospective builder no better off.

This was denied with equal vigor by advocates of the treaty, who claimed that the labor costs of building construction is not retarding the building projects reported by Nelson Cudliff, Director of Public Welfare, who represented the public in a survey of the situation and conferences of committees of union leaders and master builders. A third objection is the belief that other interest in the building industry propose, in the future, to increase prices, thereby leaving the prospective builder no better off.

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AMERICA PROPOSES CUT IN SUBMARINES FOR U. S. AND BRITAIN

NATIONALIST LEADER
DEPORTED FROM CAIRO

Program Provides for 60,000
Tons Each for Two Na-
tions, Cut of About One-
Third; France Would Keep
Her 42,000 Tons, Italy
Her 22,000, Japan Her
32,000.

BRITISH PROPOSAL
OF BAN ON FILE

President in Public An-
nouncement Says He Con-
siders Differences in Inter-
pretations of Four-Power
Pact as Trivial.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A new American proposal offered as a compromise in the submarine controversy today by the American delegation failed to produce an agreement by two of the powers, France and Japan declining to accept the tonnage figures provided for their fleets.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—As American program for limitation of submarine tonnage was presented today to the Naval Armament Committee of the five powers of the Washington conference.

DUBLIN OPINION DIVIDED ON CHANCE FOR RATIFICATION

Collins and Griffith Believe Contact of Dail Members With People During Holidays Will Help.

LONG DEBATE HARDENS ULSTERMEN'S STAND

Statements Made Are Said to Be Calculated to Raise Obstacles in Giving Effect to Treaty.

By JAMES M. TUOHY,
London Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

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20 October 1921—S. W.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Political opinion here is divided as to the advantage likely to accrue to the cause of ratification of the Irish treaty with Britain from the adjournment of the Dail Eireann over the holidays. Some think the spectacle of the inability of the Dail to reach a decision after 11 days of debate may be calculated to have an injurious reflex action on the sentiment of the country. On the other hand, Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith declare their belief that the country demands ratification so firmly that contact between Dail members and their constituents must prove beneficial. Heretofore public bodies have refrained from taking action one way or the other, but the lead given in De Valera's own constituency by the Clare County Council is expected to be followed elsewhere, thus strengthening the hands of the treaty supporters when the Dail reassembles.

The doctrine enunciated by De Valera's supporters that they are entitled to disregard the views of those who sent them to the Dail has aroused considerable interest. The mass of Irishmen are sufficiently good politicians to realize where that doctrine may land the country if it is adopted at this supreme hour.

This feeling has added to the sentiment already favoring ratification, because this doctrine means elevating De Valera to the position of dictator if he carries a majority against the treaty.

Would Split People.

A campaign on the issue, every Dail member knows, means a nationwide split, in which the extreme minority would play a more important part than their numbers warrant.

There is one unmistakable result of the public discussion—it makes the likelihood of Northern Ulster coming in more remote. The minimization of the oath of allegiance and the stress laid on Ireland's right to have her own flag and make her army swear fealty to the Irish Free State, was useful in combating the arguments of the obstacles in the path of the act of opponents of the treaty, but provides deadly material for the Orange "die-hards."

This is calculated to raise serious obstacles in the part of the act of Parliament giving effect to the treaty, both in the Commons and the House of Lords. Seeing what Ireland has suffered, it was not surprising that such arguments should have been used, but they are not held to be good tactics at this stage.

With an able body composed as the Dail is, however, they were inevitable. Their reaction on the British Parliament will be awaited with some anxiety by supporters of the treaty.

Some observers think Erskine Childers' dissection of the treaty was the deadliest performance of the whole session. Childers is a man of high intellect and energy, but his mind is too rigid for practical politics. Besides, Alderman Gonne's reply, showing Childers himself had led in advance all the boos with which he tried to terrify the Dail into believing that the treaty was worthless, because of its reservations, made Childers' attack a boomerang.

Influenced the Dail.

Percival Mukerjee, chief of state, delivered a speech in the simplest language and in the most subdued tones, which did more to assist ratification sentiment in the country—far, of course, the oath was already known to members of the Dail from the proceedings of the secret session — than any other speech.

So, finally, in his robust style also influenced and assisted by bringing to light De Valera's proposed alternative oath did more to assist ratification sentiment in the country. For, of course, the oath was already known to members of the Dail from the proceedings of the secret session — than any other speech.

In judging the character of the Dail debate, it should also be borne in mind that it was a repetition of the secret debate, whose duration had thoroughly tired everybody concerned.

City Art Museum Open Tomorrow.
The City Art Museum in Forest Park will be open tomorrow between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. It will be closed Monday.

De Bon, Balfour and Schanzer in 3-Hour Debate on Submarine Issue

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A three-hour triangular debate on submarines took place yesterday in the Naval Committee of the arms conference. Admiral J. Balfour, head of the British group, and Senator Schanzer of Italy, being the only participants.

The official communiqué issued by the committee showed that no action was taken, although Admiral De Bon declared the conference could not "reasonably" limit submarine construction at all. He added:

"I do earnestly trust that our debates may go beyond the limits of this room or even of a public session."

For the British, Balfour reiterated and extended arguments already advanced by Lord Lee for total abolition of submarines. He added:

"I do earnestly trust that our debates may go beyond the limits of this room or even of a public session."

Senator Schanzer insisted that the conference was "confronted by a substantially technical difference of opinion" as to the defensive value of submarines. The Italian delegation felt that the problem should be "examined subsequently in a wider reference to the safety of the submarine in combat."

Admiral de Bon responded as follows:

"For the present," Senator Schanzer added, "one point is clear in my mind and that is that the best course would be to follow even in this case the spirit of the American proposal and consequently to limit submarines to the measure strictly necessary to defend the coast against hostile naval forces."

De Bon and Balfour in Exchange.

Admiral de Bon took exception to a portion of Balfour's remarks, which the French officer regarded as implying to him a desire to support the theory that submarines had a right to destroy merchant vessels after saving the crews. Neither he nor the French Government held this view, he said.

Balfour replied that he had not intended to "misrepresent Admiral de Bon," but had attempted to show that if the submarine was to play the great role in future war which Admiral de Bon had suggested in his speech, it could only do so by resort to extreme methods, for it was futile to suppose that submarines would make a practice of stopping merchant ships and placing prize crews on board to take them into port."

De Bon First Speaker.

Admiral De Bon opened the debate with a lengthy address to the committee, calling attention to the opposing views as to submarines expressed by Lord Lee and the report of the American Advisory Committee. But for "certain differences of opinion" in the Naval Committee, he said these two presentations might be regarded as having almost "exhausted" debate.

To draw a conclusion from the foregoing I think that we cannot reasonably limit submarine tonnage, since before us are entirely new weapons concerning which no one can foresee the possible ramifications and growth, perhaps in the near future. If, in spite of this idea—which is a menace to no one—you wish absolutely to fix a limit to submarine tonnage, I believe that 90,000 tons is the absolute minimum."

Balfour's Argument.

In answer, Balfour said, he wished the American Advisory Committee could have heard the "speech of a gallant Admiral who has just sat down" before drawing up his report.

The committee concluded that destruction of commerce by submarines was not the main business of submarines and that regulation of submarine tonnage was not the chief of U-boats, he pointed out. While Admiral de Bon had demanded inhumane use of submarines, he added:

"It was the action of submarines upon merchant ships which he regards as to which the weapon of maritime warfare can be put."

The Admiral argued that Germany had "maintained her entire coast intact" because her submarine force had made approach to the mine field protection "really dangerous," while in the Adriatic "submarines also formed one of the most powerful means of action for the nation's defense."

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"In fact," he said, "it has always been out of the most effective means of destroying a ship or an adversary."

"I do not help thinking that Admiral de Bon has exaggerated in this respect."

"U-boats have shown themselves especially efficient," the Admiral said, "against the merchant marine. What had struck terror to all peoples," he added, "had been the German attack on neutrals and non-belligerents, not the attack on merchant vessels of their enemies."

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**AN MOB IS
PULSED BY THE
BRITISH NEAR CAIRO**

Sample being worked out by India, of non-co-operation English in the administration country, as a sign of protest England's refusal to grant's demands. Should this be accepted, the Nationalists attempt the use of force, precipitated, the prediction is that Egypt will fall dead of chaos resulting in disorder and bloodshed. Every well-informed quarter, now is being asked: "Can afford a state of anarchy in view of the trouble now all parts of India, as well as with the Mohammedans so strong in all?"

Declarer During Visit of Prince to Calcutta.

PTA, India, Dec. 22.—A (boycott) of an entirely character, lasting for 24 hours declared today for Dec. 23, in view of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city.

It urged the public to remain anything which might disturbance; no one should imitate or retaliate, however, the provocation, and would go to the races or parties any festivities.

British Warships Ordered to Sail for Egypt.

Dec. 24.—Two British have received orders to sail for Egypt immediately. Other British Mediterranean under orders to sail at the notice.

**ERRY LIKELY
LOSE SIX MORE
REPUBLICAN VOTES**

Issued From Page One.

with the intention of not the question.

are 36 Democrats in the Only one thus far. Watson has come out publicly, though Shields of he is supposed to be leaning same direction.

local leaders have whispered votes will come to New York the Democratic side if needed. If, however, the stick together without effects than those of Watson, they will need, on a of the Senate with all preserving, only 15 votes from the 49 required for unseat least 12 of the necessary 15 now. The Senate Select and Newberry forces are currently will get the two others noncommittal list of seven unanimous consent agree Newberry case will be on the fourth legislative the Christmas recess, which is, and the debate there will be limited to not more hour, by each Senator on the two propositions that voted on—one to unseat New York, to exonerate him.

war. The whole purpose of

where just, thoughtful, people, who are not seeking something which does not to them, gather together and eliminate causes.

This is in the American and it is in the British heart.

and French heart and Italian heart is everywhere in the world.

present day civilization cannot advantage of this new reality, and realize convictions would not give much for the vision of the future. But there spirit seeking and impulsion it must add to our happiness."

MUNICIPAL TREE LIGHTS A SIGNAL TO OLD SANTA CLAUS

**When They Are Turned On
in Twelfth Street This Evening He Is Free to Start
Down Chimney.**

**MERRY HOLIDAY FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS**

**TWO THOUSAND CHILDREN
FROM TENEMENT DISTRICTS
TO RECEIVE GIFTS AND BE
ENTERTAINED AT THEATER.**

The arrival of the mystic hours of Christmas eve will be officially declared at dusk tonight, when the lights on the municipal Christmas tree, which stands on Twelfth street, just north of Locust, will be turned on. Thus will Santa Claus be formally notified that he has the authority of the Mayor and of the citizens of the city to clamber down honest people's chimneys, bridle across their roofs and otherwise comport himself in a manner that would not be tolerated in a mere mortal.

Children may rest assured that the ruddy and picturesque saint will be the signal. The big fir will blossom with the glow of 1,000 red, white and green bulbs, all surmounted by a central star made up of 200 additional bulbs—a total of \$3,000 candle power.

However, in order to make certain that the official recognition of the magic spell is visible everywhere, there will occur a simultaneous illumination of Christmas trees in six public playgrounds. No matter where Nick is, or what he is doing, he cannot possibly miss seeing some of them. So then he will immediately harness up the reindeer, and the fun will begin.

GIVING ORANGES AND CANDY.

Meantime, various men and women are preparing for his visit in such ways as they think he will appear. Frank R. Smith, member of the legislature from the First District in the Louis, is buying Santa Claus today to children living in the downtown district. He has been distributing cards for several days telling them to come to his place of business, 1229 Chestnut street, today, and get oranges and candy. Smith said he purchased 500 oranges and 500 bags of candy and that if the supply ran out, he would get more. When one comes to the door at 8 o'clock this morning there will be a group of children waiting.

It is a recognized fact of long standing that nobody has so happy a Christmas as those who make it possible for others to be happy then. Many were taking advantage of this fact today, and were assuring themselves of a contented conscience by offering a merry holiday to those who could not otherwise have it.

From the Tribune.

Two thousand boys and girls from the tenement districts and slum areas will be entertained this afternoon at a Christmas celebration at Arcadia Hall, Olive street and West End place. Afterwards, half will attend a special matinee at the Empress Theater and the remainder will be taken to a special performance at the Grand Central Theater.

Dr. J. E. Myers, a dentist, 504 Radio Theater Building, is giving the celebration. This party will be the one which Dr. Myers has given to St. Louis children at Arcadia Hall, the Empress and the Grand Central Theaters have been donated by their managers for this occasion.

The celebration will start about 1 p.m. after the 2,000 arrive in charge of women from the Sorority Society and the Women's Chamber of Commerce. Each child will have a tag about its neck giving its name, address and the person in charge of its group. The United Railways will put extra cars on the lines used by their managers for this occasion.

27-Foot Christmas Tree.

The tree of attraction will be a 27-foot Christmas tree decorated in true Christmas fashion. Two rows of tables loaded with fruit, candies, cookies, small toys, noise-makers and paper caps will be placed in the hall and the children will pass between them, receiving their gifts as they pass. Dr. Myers said that this precaution was taken to avoid a riot. On a specially constructed stage will be 2,000 toy balloons which will later be distributed among the visitors.

About 8:30 Schroeder attempted to call a meeting to order in the dark outside the building, but Johnson protested, declaring it would be impossible to count the votes. Roth urged Schroeder to proceed with the meeting.

Christmas play in which 250 children will participate will be given next Thursday and Friday afternoons at the Congress Theater, 4023 Olive street, for the benefit of the Children of America Loyalty League.

Christmas celebrations for theatrical people will, in most cases, be marked by Sunday midnight dinners, given in some cases on the stages of the theaters—time-honored custom which will be kept up, it is believed, in instances by dinners at hotels. In all cases there will be Christmas trees and gifts for the members of the companies.

Members of the Masonic order in East St. Louis last night gave a party at Scottish Rite Temple, which was attended by more than 2,000 children, who received toys and gifts. The gift of St. Louis Catholics to the Glen Addie Orphanage consisted of a truckload of preserved fruit, of which there was a shortage at the institution.

Dignity Laughed Aside.

The dignity of the ermine and the majesty of the law were laughed aside at a Christmas celebration held at the official family in the Municipal Courts building. In accepting Christmas gifts, given from baby raters, to punchin' boys, who learned and wonderous Judges got an idea of the esteem in which their irreproachable and respectable subordinates regard the judicial follies. It was a good-humored party, and the mantle of solemnity fell easily and quickly from shoulders accustomed to wear it.

Landwehr, Garesche and

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Director Ganz of the Symphony Orchestra Leading Costumed Christmas Carolers at a Downtown Hotel



Groups of costumed Christmas carolers, who will be out in considerable numbers tonight for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, made their first appearance at the lunch hour yesterday, when they sang in hotels and restaurants. The group led by Director Ganz was at Hotel Statler.

NEGRO, KIEL FACTION'S MAN, BEATS MISS MARIE AMES FOR CONSTITUTION DELEGATE

**Old Tactics, Including Forcing of Those Attending
G. O. P. Meeting to Stand in Rain, Used
at Eugene Field School.**

Miss Marie Ames, legislative representative of Missouri women's organizations, was defeated for delegate to the constitutional convention last night by the Kiel-Goldstein-Slater faction of the Republican party at a Thirty-second Senatorial District mass meeting at Eugene Field School, Taylor avenue and Olive street. The faction, which controlled the meeting, chose Benjamin F. Bowles, negro Deputy Jury Commissioner.

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Calhoun were presented with huge imitation diamond scarf pins. Judge Hogan received a pair of extra heavy gray woolen socks. Judge Hall, an ardent boxing fan, drew an automatic toy bag-puncher. Assistant Circuit Attorney Johnston, who remained behind a table, was presented with a rattle. Clerk Thomas Hauck of the Police Court, who carries his lunch to work, received a huge dinner pail.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in the cardinal principles, that is, will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never satisfied with the status quo, always be distinctly independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Public Sentiment and Debs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WOULD you kindly permit me space to challenge the cruel statement of your correspondent, "Reb," who claims to speak the public mind, and especially the mind of the ex-service men. In saying that Eugene V. Debs should be kept in prison?

I would refer your correspondent to the Post-Dispatch issue of Nov. 17. Our paper has the right to write the photograph of five ex-service men each of whom won the Congressional Medal of Honor. The faces of these brave men radiate love and justice toward their fellow men. They represent the finest traditions of American manhood, and their hearts beat faster in the knowledge that they were serving a mightier and nobler cause when they served their country.

The President urges Mr. Debs' release, "they are the radical friends to whom 'Reb' belongs; we indeed feel proud of them." It may be true that a majority of the people have never read the speech Debs made at Canton nor his subsequent address to the Judge and jury, and are wholly unfamiliar with the career of this great American; and these people may become unwitting victims of the poison gas that occasionally emanates from the pens of our international enemies.

It is equally true that the majority of those who are familiar with the case want Debs released.

The public mind has several times been represented by the expressions of many of the world's foremost literary men, of whom honor and respect Mr. Debs. Very recently it was represented by a committee of eminent and nationally respected citizens from all parts of the country who appealed to Mr. Harding to let all political prisoners go, and the public mind was very significantly portrayed by a cartoon in Tuesday's Post-Dispatch.

Your correspondent further states that "Reb's" action proved that he was a detriment to our progressive nation.

Let me say that Debs never had the power to act.

He merely spoke; and his only offense was that he raised his voice in protest against surrendering God-given rights to the rich.

He attempted to do this. He attempted to do this. The people of the same and consequences of war, and here again I would refer "Reb" to the special eight-page Disarmament Supplement issued by the Post-Dispatch on Nov. 6, in which he will find that our governors and university professors substantially verify everything that Debs had said regarding war.

If in the early days of 1914 there had been a Debs on every corner in England, Germany, Austria, Russia, France and the United States, perhaps this greatest of all recorded tragedies might not have occurred. What has it cost to disobey God's commandments and to put a lock upon the lips of the Debses? We see most of the warring nations' governments tottering on the brink of bankruptcy. We see \$350,000,000 spent for the purpose of converting the world into a vast field of fruitful soil and great centers of industrial activity into a bloody prey of 26,000,000 butchered human beings. We see armies of cripples and jobless men, cold and hungry, unable to find employment. This is the heritage of war.

No, "Reb." Your statement does not represent the public mind.

ARTHUR WOOD.

The Blanke Philanthropy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I WISH to thank you for your editorial in this (12-21-21) evening's paper regarding the philanthropy of Mr. C. F. Blanke. Thanks for the phrase, "Cautious Stalwart Christ." That phrase brought before my mind the picture of the smug hypocrite who uses his religion as a cloak.

GEORGE.

Arctics.

I AM a St. Louis woman recently returned from Cleveland, where I purchased a tan raincoat and pair of arctics and where the women dress for the weather, so to speak.

To my amazement I found myself the object of curiosity and some rather pointed remarks while shopping downtown Thursday. I wore the raincoat, closely buttoned at the throat, and the arctics.

Least the St. Louis women who were transfixed at sight of the arctics do not know what they are, it might be well to explain that they are galoshes, or, to be more explicit, overshoes of cloth and rubber composition, mine in particular having four metal buckles.

It so fell that a woman on a street car remarked in what was intended as an underhand "Reb," whatever can there be?" and later, while on the street, a sweet young thing with her feet things between her and the elements gurgled to her companion, "Them must be new."

He hum! Girls will be boys before long.

MRS. J. E. G.

When Whales Walked.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE article in your Sunday magazine, "When Whales Walked on Land" and "Whales Had Feet," was most interesting. More of these will be most welcome.

RANDOLPH DEERE.

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

The friends of needed improvements in St. Louis are joining the Post-Dispatch in the view that the deciding call for a program requiring a bond issue must come from the people. Experience permits no other view. There is need of leadership in discussion of the subject and in securing a survey of needs on which to base a program. But it would be folly to ask the voters to ratify any plan which they had no part in initiating or approving before it were put before them for final action.

Baxter L. Brown, an engineer representing the Chamber of Commerce, recognises this need in suggesting that the various civic and other interested organizations each appoint a committee to go before the Board of Aldermen and make known its views as to what improvements should be covered in a bond issue and to what amount of expenditure each project should be limited.

It has been suggested also by Mr. Russell chairman of the City Plan Commission, that a large citizens' committee similar to the City Plan Committee of 1916 be organized to agree on a common program to be submitted to the Aldermen.

This is purely a question of organization which after agreement on the importance of some program, can easily be worked out by study and discussion. The business of getting the organizations interested and of having all classes represented is what matters. There is not a single organization in the city to which some program will not appeal if fully and intelligently considered. Even the hard-headed, dollars-and-cents taxpayer must recognize that a city, like a business, must be "kept up" if it is not to become a losing concern.

There need be no apprehension of failure of an improvement program if it be but understood by the people and not forced on them without their participation and consultation. If this principle is not recognized, future bond propositions will go the way of the former ones that are now but a memory.

MATERIALIZING CHRISTMAS.
There will be no candles in the White House windows Christmas Eve to "light the Christ Child on His way." The President has surrendered to the importunities of a financially interested insurance organization which deplores that the President should set the example of a fire hazard, for fires last year, it is recited, claimed 15,000 lives and destroyed property worth a half-billion.

The President's impulse, of course, was benevolent, but how far are we to go in the sacrifice of picturesque customs of an inestimable spiritual value to material considerations. Shall we also require the abolition of the Christmas tree and either forbid Santa the house or require him to shave?

The candle in the window is one of the traditional forms of Christmas observance which is particularly to be cherished because it is entirely disconnected with selfishness and symbolizes the original Christmas spirit. Some communities have spent a great deal of effort in restoring the custom and have made it a point of community pride.

The underwriters' organization failed to cite what proportion of a year's fire losses were directly due to the candle of Christmas cheer in the window of the home. They probably didn't know. But the chances were that they might save a few thousand dollars by wiring the President. And so they wired, and it worked.

A DOWNTOWN "Y."
The announcement that the Y. M. C. A. plans to take advantage of the provision in the will of the late George Warren Brown supplying \$300,000 toward the erection of a downtown Y. M. C. A. building is better news for St. Louis than may be at once evident. The "Y" has its share of critics. But when all is said and done it is a practical, liberal institution whose mission is to strengthen young men morally, physically, occupationally or otherwise, wherever they may come within the sphere of its activities.

St. Louis is peculiarly unfortunate in its lack of Y. M. C. A. facilities. It is the rule of cities of some 20,000 or more population throughout the United States to be supplied with a central "Y" building adequate to the needs of the community. St. Louis not only without such a building, but the most nearly central building of the organization outside of the center of the city was burned last winter and is still a wreck.

The Y. M. C. A., while religious in name, origin and organization, is liberal and nonsectarian in the dispensing of its benefits. For a nominal fee it supplies gymnasium, bath and swimming pool facilities to young men, without discrimination of creed. It operates a clean and commodious lodging house.

THE BEST WAY.
(From the New York World.)



without profit, for both transient and resident members. And among its most important functions have become its night schools in occupational subjects.

The young men of St. Louis who cannot afford the luxuries of a club need a downtown gymnasium. Through our long summers the difference that a swimming pool and showers may make in their lives may be the difference between content and discontent, between success and failure. St. Louis, on the other hand, needs its young men and the best it can get from them. All of this we must come to appreciate, for the kind of a downtown "Y" building suitable to the needs of St. Louis will require, it is said, about \$2,000,000, of which the Brown bequest supplies only a fraction.

THE DEBS RELEASE.

The President has commuted Eugene V. Debs' sentence. He has chosen a timely hour, too, for this act of clemency. Public sentiment, we believe, generally will approve. The dissenters will be inclined to melt their protest because of the Christmas mood.

The release of Mr. Debs, however, should not be misconstrued. It is a triumph—if so it may be called—for the man himself, not for the ideas of government he has so long espoused. Nor is the offense for which he was imprisoned condoned. His release is no reflection upon the Justice of the sentence.

But justice has been served. The war is over. The



CAN HE GET DOWN WITH THEM?

JUST A MINUTE . . .

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark MacAdams



MR. ANTININE'S OPINION.

SENATOR KENTON thinks the Senate will make a mistake in confirming Mr. Newberry right up to his seat, and I don't imagine that many of us disagree with him.

Mr. Antwine said:

"The Senator says Mr. Newberry spent at least \$25,000 in his campaign, or knew that it was being spent. That exceeds by \$15,000 the Stephenson scandal, in which a former Senator from Wisconsin was shown to have spent \$102,000 for a seat in the Senate.

"It will cost \$300,000 before very long if this thing goes on, Senator Kenyon says. That is probably true, but we must recall that Mr. Newberry was not in politics at a time when known to be spent. Everybody pretty much had made, and we had lost it in politics one way and another. The two sides at the Chicago convention, when both Gov. Landon and Gen. Wood were disqualified because so much money had been spent in the campaign to secure for them the Republican nomination for President. Unquestionably there was a huge amount spent in the interest of the Republican party during the following campaign.

The Democrat complained of it. We shall not be afraid in the same way next time. It will be bad enough, no doubt, but that was our golden age, the like of which we shall hardly see again.

"I have never seen any indication of widespread indignation about the Newberry case. Probably Mr. Newberry himself was mad. He bought something, or his family bought it for him. It was his by the prevailing standard of political morality. That was a hubbub about it probably surprised him. I know it surprised me. I never made any difference at Washington. Mr. Newberry has been something of a social lion in the capital. His party has stood by him. He was running against Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford is a political eccentric. He had to be beaten. That excuses a good deal. No doubt Mr. Ford was pretty mad. We were never mad.

"This I think is the point. Senator Kenyon thinks the Republican party will have to answer to the people for whitewashing Newberry, but he is more hopeful than I am. I don't think so. I wish I could think so. Evidently the Senate does not think so, either. It will confirm Newberry's election, exactly as Senator Kenyon says it will. It knows there will be nothing for which to answer to us. We blink this sort of thing. It goes on all the time. The press thunders against it, but we don't. Why? I will tell you. We love money too much. We love power. That is the fundamental principle of our Government which Senator Kenyon says are imperiled by the Newberry case. We would sell those fundamentals for money. We are selling them for money. We have sold a number of them. If someone without any money stole a seat in the United States Senate and ran with it as Tom Tom, the piper's son, we would be a pig. We would all turn out in one of the grandest man hunts we ever had.

"The New York concern which says it would be

Mr. Newberry got into the Senate, but what we really are doesn't resent it. Money talks, as Judge Gary reminded us in a recent speech. It says something. Senator Kenyon only blows off steam. He says nothing.

"That is my opinion," Mr. Antwine said. Senator Kenyon affects to believe that we are going to rise in the stirrups and raise hell because Mr. Newberry spent \$25,000 for his seat in the Senate. He doesn't really believe we are going to do anything of the sort. We are merely going to sit down. It is bad luck with we had that much money ourselves. We aren't going to sit down with we had a different standard of political morals. Who cares for that bunk?"

Not everybody can be President of the United States and King of Main street at the same time. Such pre-eminence in public affairs is not compatible with the American medical profession, and he may not have raised too high the hopes of individual physicians who believed him a miracle worker. Probably a great many sufferers from incurable or virtually incurable afflictions will be sent to undergo the reaction of disappointment always sure when hopes are raised too high. No one service the Austrian surgeon has performed is more brilliant than the dismemberment of individuals.

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"We won't get it unless we go to the meeting," Mr. Antwine said.

"I said, 'We can't get it until we go to the meeting.' He replied, 'Just wait a minute.' We stood a

and finally the chauffeur got the automobile, and when he got again he said we could not go to the meeting. I told him I was

to get to the meeting.

"We won't go until I get to the meeting," Mr. Antwine said.

"I said, 'We can't get it.'

"'At the next meeting,' he said.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POST-DISPATCH CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL FUND

Previously acknowledged. \$9685 15	Palladium Skating Rink List,	Peacock Cafe, 207 N. 6th..	1 00	Chevrolet Motor Co., 2700 Union.	1 00	United States Rubber Co., St. Louis Branch, 1801 Washington Av.	1 00	Hoyer-Schmidt Gro. Co., 417-71 South Saratoga St.	1 00	Best Clymer, Virginia and Davis Ave.	1 00
Haynes-Langberg Co. List,	605 Forest Park Bl.	2619 Enright	6 50	Up-Cy-Oil Co., 202 New Market Bldg.	50	J. W. Carter	10 00	G. McCall	10 00	J. J. Horan & Son, Room No. 1000, Building.	10
Charles-Sprague Prtg. Co.	List, 66 Gay Bldg.	Chestnut	1 20	Library Bureau Supplies,	50	G. H. Coffey	10 00	G. P. Klemm	10 00	J. J. Horan, \$2 00 N. A. Gandy, 2nd	10
J. J. Johnson, Atty., L.	700 Broad Canal Bldg.	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co. List,	13 10	860 Arch Bldg.	3 00	G. Gray	10 00	G. H. Lewis	10 00	L. J. Horan, 1 00 Total	10
Colcord-Wright M. & S. Co.	List, 1222 N. Broadway.	Continental Finance Corp. List,	14 10	1010 Union Blvd., 2621 Olive.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	Helen Hobson	10 00	Schultz's Cafeteria, 401 N. Main	10
Mound Rose Cornice Co.	List, 1226 N. Encinal.	Campbell Glass & Paint Co. List,	15 10	1212 Arcade Bldg.	3 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
John Hancock Ins. Co. List,	1232 N. Main.	Carlill-Swift Co. List, 1112 Market st.	16 00	1249 Pershing	5 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
O. D. Evans Ins. Co. List,	1244 Pierce Bldg.	Security Iron & Steel Co.	17 00	1542 Olive	5 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
R. H. Myers Hdw. Co.	List, 1251 N. Main.	608 Security Bldg.	18 00	1559 Olive	5 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Motor Trend Co. List,	1262 W. Florissant Bldg.	O. O. Conning, 2808 Olive.	19 00	1560 Olive	2 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
F. D. Reward Factory List,	1270 N. Main.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	20 00	1561 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Metropolitan Pharmacy List,	1275 N. Main.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	21 00	1562 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
E. Z. Wadsworth Co. List,	1281 Gratiot.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	22 00	1563 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
General Auto Sales Co. List,	1285 S. Main.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	23 00	1564 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Kroger Gro. & B. Co. List,	1286 Chouteau.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	24 00	1565 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Police Dept. List, Sixth Dis-	1295 Ziegler-Frankel Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	25 00	1566 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Missouri St. Simon's Co. List,	1300 Delmar.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	26 00	1567 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Miller Mfg. Co. List, 8000	Ashley av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	27 00	1568 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Smith & Pearl's List, 1222	Pierce Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	28 00	1569 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Multiple Display Fixture Co. List, 918 N. 10th.	Brisco M. & Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	29 00	1570 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
E. I. Du Pont Powder Co. List,	1292 Locust.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	30 00	1571 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Dan House Furnishing Co. List,	1296 Cherokee Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	31 00	1572 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Scientific Photo Co. List,	1300 N. Broadway.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	32 00	1573 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Harry D. Wahl List, 5724 De Baliviere av.	Braswick-Balke Collieder Co. List, 1115 Olive St.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	33 00	1574 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Elite Upholstering Co. List,	1310 California av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	34 00	1575 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Commercial Liquidation Co. List,	1307 Title Guaranty Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	35 00	1576 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Harry D. Wahl List, 5724 De Baliviere av.	Braswick-Balke Collieder Co. List, 1115 Olive St.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	36 00	1577 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
John King Jr. Advertising Co. List, 821 Victoria Bldg.	1320 Washington av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	37 00	1578 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Almond's List,	1321 Washington av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	38 00	1579 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Smith & Pearl's List, 1222	Pierres Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	39 00	1580 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Multiple Display Fixture Co. List,	1323 Washington av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	40 00	1581 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
General Liquitation Co. List,	1324 Washington av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	41 00	1582 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Franklin's List,	1325 Washington av.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	42 00	1583 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
American Ag. Chemical Co. List,	1326 Cherokee Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	43 00	1584 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Hayne Surridge D. C. Jones Co. List, 204 Advertising Bldg.	1327 Cherokee Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	44 00	1585 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Light & Products Co. List,	1328 Cherokee Bldg.	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	45 00	1586 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
St. Louis Clearing House List,	1329 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	46 00	1587 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
St. Louis Clearing House Trust Co. List,	1330 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	47 00	1588 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1331 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	48 00	1589 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1332 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	49 00	1590 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1333 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	50 00	1591 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1334 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	51 00	1592 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1335 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	52 00	1593 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1336 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	53 00	1594 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1337 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	54 00	1595 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1338 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	55 00	1596 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1339 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	56 00	1597 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1340 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	57 00	1598 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1341 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	58 00	1599 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1342 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	59 00	1600 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1343 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	60 00	1601 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00	G. H. Wenzeloff	10 00	H. J. Danner	10 00	Frank Schaefer	10
Weltman Mfg. Co. List,	1344 Liberty Central Trust Co. List,	Union Fuel & Ice Co. List,	61 00	1602 Forest Park Bldg.	1 00						

FUND

Second & Son, Room 602, Grid
Building.
Total \$2 00 N. A. Clarke, 1 00
Moran 1 00 Total 4 00

Mr's Cafeteria, 408 N. Ninth
Solar, \$1 00 P. J. Bresnan, 2 00
Starz 2 00 Stella Walls, 2 00
and 2 00 Westbrook Minnie Plaza, 2 00
Solar 1 00 Total 8 00

Machine Works, 900 South
Broadway.
Wood, \$2 25 Joe Ross, 2 00
Fruit, 2 00 Fred Rinner, 2 00
Groceries, 2 00 Fred Rinner, 2 00
Schaeffer, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Haus, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Pusick, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Barney, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Lambert, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Kemp, 2 00 Jim Rodeker, 2 00
Berg, 2 00 Total \$11 00

List No. 014022.

Buchanan, 2 00 C. Schmidt, 2 00

Haus, 2 00 C. Williams, 2 00

Haus, 2 00 C. Williams, 2 00

Marcus, 2 00 Mary Stevans, 2 00

Grown, 2 00 Minnie Kurs, 2 00

Thompson, 2 00 Minnie Kurs, 2 00

Rep., 2 00 Leo Weis, 2 00

Molophil, 2 00 Bertha Young, 2 00

Huster, 2 00 F. Haagman, 2 00

South, 2 00 Carl Raley, 2 00

Swindell, 2 00 Louis Russell, 2 00

St. Louis, 2 00 Mrs. H. D. B., 2 00

Elmer, 2 00 Anna Hubert, 2 00

Black, 2 00 M. Foster, 2 00

Parke, 2 00 M. Chandler, 2 00

Wade, 2 00 M. Zerch, 2 00

Lowe, 2 00 Total \$13 70

Long Garment Co., 716 Wash-
ington Avenue.

Reese, 2 00 Mr. Miller, 2 00

Kanter, 1 00 Mrs. Asper, 2 00

Leib, 2 00 Mrs. Schlesinger, 2 00

Montgomery, 2 00 Karl Hoffman, 2 00

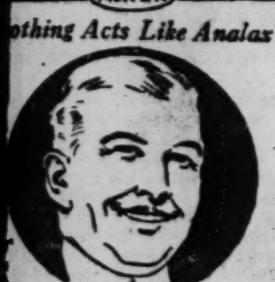
Bachman, 2 00 Mrs. Hoffman, 2 00

Reich, 2 00 A. M. Fishman, 2 00

Reich, 2 00 Total 2 00

McK & R.

nothing Acts Like Analax"



**ALERT AT FIFTY—
GIGANTICALLY EFFICIENT**

I recommend
NALAX

Fruity Laxative

Made by
Kesson & Robbins, Inc.
of Cedar, the Oxygent Tonic Powder
and the famous "100 Health Helper."

McK & R.

WOUNDED NEGRO IS IDENTIFIED AS ROBBER

Second Merchant Says Prisoner
at Hospital Robbed Him
in Store.

Charles Johnson, 25, of 4217 Cot-
tage avenue, a negro, identified by
Frederick Goers, a dry goods mer-
chant at 5400 North Union boule-
vard, as the man he shot in the chest
last Wednesday night in his store as
the man was taking money from the
cash register, also was identified yes-
terday by Joseph Siegel, a dry goods
merchant of 5314 Linnin avenue, as
one of two negroes who held up his
store last Friday night.

Siegel also said that a shirt John-
son was wearing when he was shot
by Goers was one stolen from his
store. The robbers got \$300 in
money, Siegel said. Johnson is a
prisoner at City Hospital No. 2.

Rugger Store Robbed of
\$126.

Two men with revolvers entered a
Kroger grocery at 1125 Monroe
avenue last night at 7:45 and com-
pelled the manager, Frank A. Suda,
of 2538 South Compton avenue, and
two customers to line up. They took

\$126 from the cash register and fled.
Meyer Goldberg was robbed of \$40
in his grocery store at 1900 Carr
street at 7:15 p. m. by two men with
revolvers.

William Hurhers of 2822 O'Fallon
street reported that at 12:30 on Mon-
day two men with revolvers had robbed
him of \$18.85 on Twenty-first street
between Biddle and Division streets.

A negro snatched a handbag con-
taining \$3 from Mrs. Mary Bishop at
5:30 p. m. on Twelfth street near
Biddle street.

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NEW YORK FINANCIAL FIRMS PAYING BONUSES

Employees Receiving Gifts Rang-
ing From 5 to 25 Per Cent
of Year's Salary.

By Leased Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Employes
of firms in the financial district are
having their hopes of Christmas
bonuses confirmed—or their fears justi-
fied. Distribution is well under
way. In general, the gifts will not
be as large or as numerous as in
former years. Employes of banks
and bond houses seem to have it over
their less fortunate brothers in stock
brokers' offices this Christmas, stock
brokers having had a lean year.

The New York Stock Exchange
will distribute to 600 employes and
officers a bonus equivalent to 4% per
cent of their annual salaries.

Peter Guilday, secretary of the
American Catholic Historical Associa-
tion, which has its second
annual convention at Plaza Hotel,
Dec. 27 to 30, arrived in St. Louis
last night to complete the plans for
the convention, which will be held

jointly with the American Historical
Society and the Mississippi Valley
Historical Society.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment. Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil. Paraffinic, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

Bear the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. THE STORE OF WORTH WHILE GIFTS ON CREDIT

Clearance Sale—Save Money on Your Final Purchases

Only today to do your final gift buying. There is no need for anyone to be disappointed, for you can gratify every gift desire by availing yourself of the credit courtesies of our house. Although this is the day before Christmas, there is ample time to add a few more gifts to your list, and to open a charge account. For your convenience—for all who have belated purchases to make—OUR STORE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT TONIGHT AND ALL DAY TOMORROW, CHRISTMAS

DIAMONDS-WATCHES ON CREDIT



The Best Gift of All—A Splendid Genuine Diamond Ring



Open All Night
Tonight and All
Day Tomorrow—
Christmas.

Call or write for Cata-
logue 902. Phone Cen-
tral 5-6022. Main 91-
and an expressman will call.

**LOFTIS THE OLD RELIABLE Credit
Jewelers**

Second Floor, Carleton Bldg.
308 N. Sixth St., Near Olive
ST. LOUIS

the Metropolitan Trust Co., Chatham
and Phoenix National Bank, Fulton
Trust Co., East River National Bank,
Textile Bank and National Bank of
Commerce. The Chemical National
Bank paid a per cent of salaries,
making a total distribution for the
year 15 per cent. The Harriman Nat-
ional Bank declared a bonus of 5
per cent of salaries to all employes,
with additional payments on a scale
up to 15 per cent for all employes
three years or more.

Hornblower & Weeks are giving
three weeks' pay to all employes, and
Henry L. Deherty & Co. a month's
pay. The National Park Bank and
the American Trust Co. are giving a
bonus of 10 per cent of yearly sala-
ries.

The Bank of Montreal has agreed
to assume all the liabilities of the
Merchant's Bank for the considera-
tion of a cash payment of \$1,000,000.

Impairment of Its Reserve Fund
Reported by President; Merger
Under Consideration.

By the Associated Press

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The "test"
account of the Merchant's Bank of
Canada, which recently became in-
volved in financial difficulty, was im-
paired.

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"Wild"
Association
Favors Plan for
eeding the Draw

International Restrictions to Amate
Rule, However, Not Ex
pected to Be Adopted.

Closed Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Lawn tennis players of the metropolitan division were divided in their expression of opinion relative to the success of the new legislation which Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association proposed to launch at the meeting. There was a strong feeling that the proposal of R. Norris arms II to seed the draw for all tournaments would go through with a hoop. The additional restrictions the amateur rule did not look so good and there is doubt of their being written into the laws of the association.

Such exponents as Charles Ebers and the others of the Metropolitan Association said that the proposed arrangement for the ranking competitors in alternate numbers in opposite halves was the plan which the local governing body had determined to implement.

Restricted "Seeding" Favored.
While the seeding proposition favored, there were a number of men who believed that it should be applied to national championship tournaments. There is the fight on the proposition is to come at the meeting of the national body next February. Those opposed the broad idea of Williams indicated that it was not every tournament that had sufficient knowledge of current form to properly operate the seeding of minor champions and tournament lists.

They pointed out that it was no secret that there were instances on record where special players had imported to a tournament to "seed" it. In other words they wanted to trust the national body to do the seeding job in national championships. Those who believe others should be in the position where suspended, justly or unjustly, would be denied against them.

It stands it is a mighty delicate and it may be difficult to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote to the tax across the form in the name of Williams offered it. In view of the belief is general that will be placed in the rules to be held to all of the national championship tournaments for next season.

Writing Impairs Popularity.
In keeping with the amateur rule, specifically the provision to prevent writers from writing daily reports of the press appears to have a close resemblance to kicking a hornet's nest. Some of the opponents to the incorporation of such a provision in the amateur rule were willing to add that many of the criticisms written up to date were aimed at the player to continue his position.

That this ought to be penal enough for those who persisted in attempting to encroach upon the writers' position.

Several of the opponents to any change in the amateur rule who possess legal minds declared that clause of the rule as it stood was quite sufficient to cover the point involved.

Playing, instructing, pursuing amateur the pursuit of tennis other athletic exercise as a means livelihood or for gain or amusement."

These opponents to the slight change proposed by Julian S. Myrick believe that the rule as it stands is excellent. In opening the rule to amendment they believe that a dangerous situation may be brought about from which the rule may become less effective for good than its present form.

DE STECHER INSISTS
FLYING FALLS ARE NO

TEST OF MAT ABILITY
CANS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—The New York Athletic Commission, that rolling or flying falls substituted official falls in wrestling may be satisfactory to some wrestlers. Joe Stecher is one "gent" of the who disagrees with Stecher. He says that a man's shoulders must pinned to the mat before a fall can be made.

When I wrestle Dick Daviscourt, in invention Hall, Jan. 3, you can be put at no flying or falling falls but that certainly would be a poor way to settle a championship. I saw Dick Davies, he got two of these speedy falls in Lewis in one match, but he was kicked off the mat.

Wrestlers like Lewis and Davies are likely to throw any man in the ring, man's shoulders should be pinned securely to the mat before any match is shown.

Sunday School Basketball.
Grace Presbyterian defeated Rich-
mond Heights, 15-16. Tyler Place won King's highway, 18-14, and Sid-
ney Presbyterian trounced Second
Christian, 23 to 5, in the Sunday
school basketball league games of
the evening. The game between Hol-
lyhead and Miller, with 8 points
each, did the heavy work for Tyler
Place. Sidney showed the best
team of the evening. Second Christian
failed to score a goal from the floor.

SHORT COVERING GIVES FIRMNESS TO STOCK MARKET

Industrials Advance a Point
and Railroad Shares Re
cover—St. Paul Issue a
Feature.

By LEONARD WIRE FROM THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Evening Star, in its copyrighted financial review, says:

"In the stock market this morning conformed to expectations, at least as far as the volume of trading was concerned. The tone was, at all times strong, receiving more covering by shorts, who were not attracted, placed in the market by the overbought condition. The day advanced up to a point, but the really attractive feature was the support for the railroad shares. The New York group were proportionately losses to the week. The St. Paul issues responding to an enlivened demand, stood out prominently under the leadership of American.

Other issues were even more than stocks. Sterling exchange in early dealings and remained practically unchanged during the remainder of the session. French francs sold at 7.97 1/2 cents. Italian lira at 4.45 and marks at 0.54 of a cent. The only important movement was a rise of 10 points in Norwegian krone. The Danish krone market was closed, moved within narrow range of yesterday's closing, the price for May having remained firm at 1.00.

The statement of the Clearing House showed a decrease of \$11,000 in loans and a reduction of \$2,551,000 in demand deposits.

The government's funds were reduced at \$99,449,000. The reserve of member banks at the Federal Reserve Bank decreased \$12,000 and surplus reserves in the amount of actual conditions decreased \$65,511 to \$2,582,699.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The actual condition of the clearing house and trust funds for the week shows that the hold for the week was in excess of \$100,000. This is a decrease of \$8,655.

In statement follows:

"Total discounts, etc., \$1,000,000, decrease \$14,255,000; cash vaults, member federal reserve system, \$1,000,000, increase \$49,000.

Member Federal Reserve Bank of member banks, \$1,000,000, decrease \$1,000,000; state banks and trust funds, \$1,000,000, decrease \$227,000; state banks and trust funds, \$1,000,000, decrease \$9,242,000; total, \$1,000,000, decrease \$31,242,000.

Total time deposits \$218,984,000, time deposits \$218,984,000, decrease \$13,000; U.S. deposits \$20,400,000, decrease \$2,383,000.

U.S. discounts, etc., \$6,655,710.

Bank and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in the statement, \$1,000,000, decrease \$1,000,000; in Federal Reserve Bank of member banks, \$1,000,000, decrease \$1,000,000; in state banks and trust funds, \$1,000,000, decrease \$1,000,000; in savings banks, \$1,000,000, decrease \$1,000,000; in trust companies, cash in vaults, \$50,000,000.

Dry Goods Market Review.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Faction goods were ready for trade, with little activity. Cottons were quiet, but steady. More interest was shown in the market for rayon, silk and acetate, which were some fresh buying in the soppers, the low-priced oils and various specialties.

There was scarcely any business at all in the foreign trade, but in view of the protracted holiday period. Sterling and continental rates as well left off a bit higher. The Cotton Exchange was closed for business, but the grain markets were open and recovery continued in the prices.

The coppers led the way and some of the highest fortnight ago in the market in Invincible, Transcontinental and California Petroleum were the strongest.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were 278,600 shares. Sales to 11 a. m. were 125,600. Following is a list of today's individual sales (00 omitted) on the Stock Exchange, with the high, low and closing prices for the day.

STOCKS. Sales High. Low. Close. Chg.

INDUSTRIALS.

Aer. Com. Corp. 8 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 + 1/2

A. & W. I. 10 10 10 10 10

A. G. Co. 10 20 18 18 18

A. Ins. Corp. 10 20 18 18 18

CREDITORS FILE CLAIMS AGAINST 'LAND POOR' MAN

Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against E. L. Brown, Charleston Farmer and Stockman.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court here today against E. Linsey Brown of Charleston, Mo., farmer, stockman and owner of extensive tracts of land in the drainage district of Southeast Missouri.

The petitioning creditors and their claims, all on overdue promissory notes, are the Bank of Chester, Ill., \$2,000; St. P. Cresso of Creve Coeur, Mo., \$2,000; Mrs. Dora Reed, Chicago, \$1,000; and F. J. and G. L. Brown, Farmers and Merchants Bank of Nashville, Tenn., \$2,448.

The petition alleges that on Aug. 1st, Mr. Brown converted all his real estate, 342 acres in Mississippi and Scott counties to William T. Jones of Charleston as trustee and all of his personal property to a newly-formed corporation known as the Brown Farm and Stock Co., thereby stripping himself of all his possessions.

Once Rated as Rich Man.

Oscar Kneehans of Cape Girardeau, attorney for the creditors, said Brown at one time was rated as one of the richest men in southeast Missouri but that recently he has been land poor, as his holdings in the drainage district have no ready sale or because of the heavy taxes he became a victim of a drainage tax of \$2 an acre assessed against this land in addition to the regular taxes.

Lawsuit to Milling Company.

Brown was vice president of the Charleston Milling Co. against which bankruptcy proceedings were started at Cape Girardeau several months ago. Kneehans said Brown had loaned \$100,000 to this company in an effort to stave off bankruptcy and the company has offered to settle with its creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

ST. LOUIS WOMAN GETS THEATER MAN'S ESTATE

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The will of John Fisher, manager of the Irish slaves, who died suddenly here last Sunday, was filed for probate yesterday. Under the terms of his will, the estate, which might claim to be heirs at law to any part of my estate, are cut off with a bequest of \$1 and the rest of the estate, variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$200,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Olivia Depp Seller of St. Louis, Mo.

The beneficiary is said to have been an actress in several productions brought out by Fisher. Under the terms of the will, in the event Mrs. Seller dies before she can claim the estate, it will go to her sister, Virginia Depp, of St. Louis.

The sister, a half brother and a daughter survive Fisher.

Mrs. Seller is the wife of William J. Seller, president of the Carpenter Ice Cream Co. They live at 1625 South Grand avenue. Both she and Mr. Seller are now Venica, Cal., with their mother, who is in ill health.

WILLIAM YOUNG REAPPOINTED MEMBER OF POLICE BOARD

Former Chief's Present Term, for Which He Was Appointed Last Winter, Expires Jan. 1.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 24.—Gov. Hyde yesterday reappointed William Young as a member of the St. Louis Police Board for a four-year term. Young's present term expires Jan. 1 next. The office pays \$1,000 a year.

Young is a former Chief of Police of St. Louis, who was appointed a member of the Police Board by Gov. Hyde last winter after having accepted the resignations of the members of the old board who had been appointed by Gov. Gardner.

ARREST FOR BEGGING ORDERED

Inmates of Infirmary Said to Have Been Appealing for Alms.

Health Commissioner Jordan has asked the police to arrest and charge with begging all inmates of the city infirmary found making appeals for alms or aid from the public or at homes in the city.

He says he has been informed by Dr. Tamm, in charge of the infirmary, that inmates on leave have been going from house to house posing as recipients of charity and asking for Christmas offerings.

Two Shot in Quarters About \$10.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A quarrel over \$100 dollars resulted last night in the shooting of Samuel Devereux and his 16-year-old daughter. Their injuries may prove fatal. Vincenzo Di Gennaro was arrested for the shooting.

WATER TURNED INTO GREAT POWER CANAL AT NIAGARA

Canada to Hold Formal Ceremony Next Wednesday at Plant Bringing Capacity Up to 1,000,000 Horsepower.

By the Associated Press
NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Dec. 24.—Water was turned into the Chippawa-Queenston Power Canal of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission at 4 o'clock this morning. The development of power at the Queenston generating plant will begin next Wednesday. Representatives of the Canadian and American cities will attend the ceremonies that will mark the opening of the Dominion's greatest power plant. Construction work has been in progress on the power project since 1914.

The capacity of the 12½-mile channel brings Canadian power development at Niagara Falls to the threshold of 1,000,000 horsepower equivalent in steam generated electricity to a total consumption of more than 10,000,000 tons a year. The mighty cataract, long one of the wonder sights of the world, has been converted into a hydro-electric power plant, giving it a total marketable output of 16,000 horsepower, but from Niagara River alone the production is 420,000 horsepower.

The reaching and passing of the million horsepower mark has been accomplished in approximately a quarter of a century. For it was in 1898 that the first of the French hydroelectric plants at Niagara Falls were turned by hydro-electric energy.

The existing and projected development on the American side has a potential production of 420,000 horsepower from the power plant at Niagara Falls.

The maximum depth of the Chippawa ditch is 145 feet and at one point the engineers were confronted with a rock 15 feet in depth. They had to dynamite the bottom of Chippawa Creek. Its natural course was southerly into the Niagara while the completed canal will flow northward.

The Chippawa-Queenston Canal costs about \$65,000,000. An additional \$15,000,000 will be required to complete installation of the 10-unit generating plant.

The output of the superpower plant will be 650,000 horsepower.

There are now three plants operating on the Canadian side of the river.

Marriage Licenses Births Recorded Burial Permits

MARRIAGE LICENSES

James A. Lovett.....Baltimore, Md.

Robert H. Dunaway.....4461 Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

John J. Korman.....Kansas City, Mo.

John M. Vogel.....2290 Dickson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Frankie K. Johnson.....1712 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

John H. Hindle.....New York City.

John J. Murphy.....2606 N. Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

Harry Charles Hoch.....Principals, Depp & Hoch, 2649 N. Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

John E. Moore.....Rufus H. Hockeck, 2606 N. Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

Gordon S. Myers.....James Baker, 2621 N. Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

John J. Murphy.....James Baker, 2621 N. Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

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John J. Murphy.....James Baker, 2

65,162 ROOM and BOARD "Wants" last year—37,710 MORE than the THREE other St. Louis newspapers COMBINED**HELP WANTED—MEN BOYS**

WOMAN—First-class; one who can work hard; money, \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

WOMAN—One experienced; one who can work hard; money, \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

WOMAN—First-class; at once; ready for work; good references; \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

K—Short orders—One who can work hard; money, \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

K—Colored—Experienced; day work reference. Acropolis Restaurant, 1210 Locust.

ITON—For building, house elevators and repairs; also general work; \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

IDER—Or—A short order cook; \$100 weekly. Gravels Plumbing Mill Co.

TO ENGRAVERS—All branches; copy charges, 45 hours. Call 4004 Delmar.

Printers Wanted

SALESWOMEN—Make good money with all our order agents' supplies. \$100 per week.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN—Experienced; handle line of stationary, office supplies; must be qualified as distributor. Address Palace Office Supply Co.

MAN—Experienced in advertising with a St. Louis factory; \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

MAN—Hot air; all complete; with pipe; \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

MAN—One who can work hard; money, \$100 weekly. Call 4004 Delmar.

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FOR SALE-WTD**BUSINESS FOR SALE****JEWELRY—WATCHES****AUTOMOBILES****SELDAMS FOR SALE****POULTRY AND BIRDS****WATERS FOR SALE**

DEBS AND 23 OTHER WAR ACT VIOLATORS FREED BY HARDING

**Commutation of Sentences
of Socialist Leader and
Others Becomes Effective
Christmas Day.**

FIVE FORMER U. S. SOLDIERS PARDONED

**Executive Action in 29 Cases
Taken After President
Studies Those of 197 Serv-
ing Time Under War Laws**

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Prison sentences for 24 persons convicted on various charges of hindering the Government during the war with Germany, including Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for President, serving a 10-year sentence at Atlanta penitentiary for violating the espionage act, will terminate today under commutations received from President Harding to become effective Christmas day. At the same time, full pardons by the executive will become effective for five former American soldiers serving life sentences for conviction by a military court of the murder of a British officer while serving with the American army on the Rhine.

Action of the President in granting the commutations and pardons was announced yesterday morning after lengthy discussion of the situation with Attorney-General Daugherty, who had ordered the Department of Justice to make a separate study of the cases of 197 persons serving sentences for violating war-time laws. The commutations, it was explained, do not operate to restore citizenship lost by the felony convictions, but the pardons do.

List of Others Released.

Other prisoners ordered released besides Debs were:

Orville Anderson, convicted at Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 5, 1918, under the espionage law, and sentenced to four years.

Giovanni Baldazzi, sentenced to 10 years after espionage act; conviction at Chicago.

David T. Bedrott, convicted at Des Moines, Ia., and serving 20 years on charges of opposing the selective service act, who is now in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane for observation.

Thomas Carey, convicted at San Francisco for violation of the espionage act, serving a two-year sentence.

Joseph M. Caldwell, convicted at

Providence, R. I., for violating the espionage act, serving three years.

Mojick Pferon, convicted at Detroit under the espionage act, and sentenced for 20 years, but already given a commutation of sentence to five years by President Wilson.

Ed Hamilton, convicted at Chicago Aug. 30, 1918, and sentenced to 18 years under the espionage act.

William J. Head, sentenced at Sioux City, Ia., in 1917, for violating the espionage act.

Gustave H. Jacobsen, convicted at Chicago and sentenced to three years for attempting to set up a military enterprise in India against Great Britain during the war.

Mrs. Ida Kennedy of Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced to 10 years for attempting to cause insubordination and refusal of duty among selective service men.

For Bringing Aliens Into U. S.
José Prado, sentenced to two years for bringing aliens into the United States during the time of war.

Albert B. Prahl, sentenced to 18 years in 1918, after conviction at Chicago for violating the espionage act.

Wilhelm Schumann, convicted at Fort Dodge, Ia., under the espionage act, and sentenced to five years.

Joseph A. Schur and Maurice L. Snitski, both serving six-year terms which they were sentenced at Indianapolis in 1918 for violation of the espionage act.

Anthony J. Stups, sentenced to 20 years after conviction at Detroit on charges of obstructing enlistments.

H. L. Trelease, convicted at Fargo in 1918 of espionage law violation and sentenced to two years.

Walter Phillips, convicted at Oklahoma City for hindering the selective service law and sentenced to 10 years, though he was released on parole Jan. 18, 1921, by President Wilson.

Charles Ashleigh, convicted at Chicago of conspiracy under espionage act, sentenced to 10 years. To be deported.

Clara Freese, convicted at El Paso, Texas, of unlawful departure from the United States in time of war and sentenced to five years from Nov. 6, 1918.

Jack Law, convicted at Chicago for violation of the espionage act and sentenced Aug. 20, 1918, for 10 years.

John L. Murphy, convicted at Sacramento, Cal., for violation of espionage act. Sentenced Jan. 17, 1918, to 10 years.

J. T. Cumbie, convicted at Oklahoma City and sentenced to six years for violation of the espionage act.

The five soldiers given full pardons are: Carl J. Bryan, James A. O'Dell, Roy Youngblood, George Van Gilder and J. B. Richardson.

Executive Statement.

"The list, in the main," said an executive statement given out at the White House, "is made up of those who opposed the war in one way or another, and it is made up of less than a third of the W. W. prisoners, and there have either expressed full sentences or been broken for deportation. The Department of Justice has given no recommendation in behalf of the advocates of sabotage or the destruction of government by force, and the President let it be known he would not consider such cases. In addition to the five soldiers on the list, many other cases are under consideration."

No comment was made by the

President on the case of Debs. The President and the Attorney-General had given very extended consideration to the Debs petition, and it is known that the fact that he had twice been the presidential nominee of a million of voters had its influence in reaching a decision favorable to him.

"The President expressed the wish that it be stated that the grant of clemency in the cases acted upon does not question the justice of any action of the courts in enforcing the law in a time of national peril, but the statement issued yesterday does not meet the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of the changed conditions."

"The vast majority of so-called political prisoners still imprisoned are the I. W. W. group, who rarely claim to be American citizens and have no good claim to executive clemency. A number of convicted citizens have never been imprisoned, owing to appeals under bond. There are also many thousands of indictments under war legislation still pending. These do not come under executive consideration."

Supplementary Statement.

A supplementary White House statement on the Debs case further amplified the views taken by the President.

"There is no question of his guilt and that he actively and purposefully obstructed the draft," this statement said.

"In fact, he admitted it did, but sought to justify his action. He was by no means, however,

as rabid and outspoken in his expressions as many others, and but for his prominence and the resultant far-reaching effect of his words very probably might not have received the sentence he did. He is an old man, not strong physically.

He is a man of strong convictions and impressive personality, which qualifications make him a dangerous man, calculated to mislead the thinking and affording excuse for those with criminal intent."

Friends of Debs began immediate

a fight to save him from prison.

His case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and conviction on one count was affirmed March 19, 1919. A few weeks later another effort was made, and a re-hearing of the case asked of the higher court.

It failed, and on April 13, 1919, he was taken to Moundville (W. Va.) prison, there to begin his sentence. Two months later, however, he was transferred to the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Appeal after appeal was made to

President Wilson, but he turned a deaf ear to the petitions, saying

that to release Debs would be a serious detriment to the morale of the army.

Attorney-General Palmer sent the President a recommendation for the pardon of Debs but Mr. Wilson again declined.

With the incoming of the Harding administration renewed efforts were made to obtain clemency for the Socialist party leader. Mr. Harding gave no definite answer, but by ray of hope broke for Debs about April 10, 1921, when the President ordered a re-hearing of his case by the Department of Justice.

Then it was that Debs came from Atlanta prison to Washington, unannounced and unattended, for a conference with Attorney-General Daugherty. He slipped into the city quietly, held a three-hour conference with Daugherty and was aboard a train traveling southward again

before his presence was announced by Daugherty to a group of dam-bounding newspaper correspondents.

Wilhelm Schumann, a German Lutheran minister at Pomeroy, Ia., was condemned to death for treason during the war urging punishment for all enemies of Germany.

Mojick Pferon was formerly an officer in the Austrian army, and was convicted at Detroit of obstructing the selective service act and sentenced to 20 years.

Among the miscellaneous cases were those of two Oklahoma farmers who joined early in the war in a general rising against the selective service act, which was quickly suppressed.

Gustave H. Jacobsen of Chicago aided a conspiracy during the war to raise a native rebellion against British rule in India, but the statement issued yesterday said he was "not shown to have been in reality an enemy of the United States."

Jack Law, who was convicted at Fargo in 1918 for violation of the espionage act, was serving a 10-year sentence at Atlanta penitentiary.

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nate of a million of voters had its

influence in reaching a decision fa-

vorable to him.

Debs' Friends and Friends in At-

lanta, Ga., Dec. 24.—Friends

of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist lead-

er, are anxiously awaiting today his re-

lease from the Atlanta Federal Peni-

tentiary, which latest advices from

Washington say would be Christmas

day.

Expectation that the Socialist lead-

er would be released brought his

brother, Theodore Debs, and David

Karshner here yesterday.

Debs himself was not told of the

news overnight, according to J. E.

Dyche, Warden at the penitentiary.

He said he waited for direct order

from Attorney-General Daugherty.

Debs' trial, according to Federal

Court officials, will be remembered

as one of the most dramatic that have

ever taken place in Ohio, chiefly be-

cause Debs was tried on a

charge of treason.

"I wrote that I was opposed to

freeing Debs," Werts said, "because

he had had an eminently fair trial,

and he was found guilty of serious charges

at a time when the United States had

set a premium on loyalty and had

been duly punished."

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SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 24, 1921.

vans, a notorious Oklahoma bandit now said to be confined in the federal penitentiary here under assumed name, staged a sensational escape from the State penitentiary.

Eustelle carved a gun out of wood, wrapped it with tinfoil and forced guards to permit him, Cravens another prisoner, who was also killed, to open the prison walls. Eustelle and Cravens escaped. He was captured in Illinois following a train robbery in which he is alleged to have taken a lead part. He was convicted and sentenced to the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet where he served several years. Upon his identification he was pardoned and returned to the Kansas penitentiary.

SHE
Will appreciate your gift of
JOHNSTON'S
CHOCOLATES
Sold by Druggists

Popular Fiction and
Women's Features
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics,
News Photographs
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.



Recreation Is Measure

at a good show
od picture

ment for the evening
nd Motion Picture Direc-
ATCH tonight. You will
re—opposite the Editorial

are listed regularly in
which makes it convenient
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GIFTS ergs YEAR

nvenience!
M. to 5 P. M.



DIAMOND RINGS

You'll marvel at the size and lustre
the stones, at this small price. Each
perfect cut and you have choice of
eral exquisite mountings.

\$35.00
Down — \$1 Week

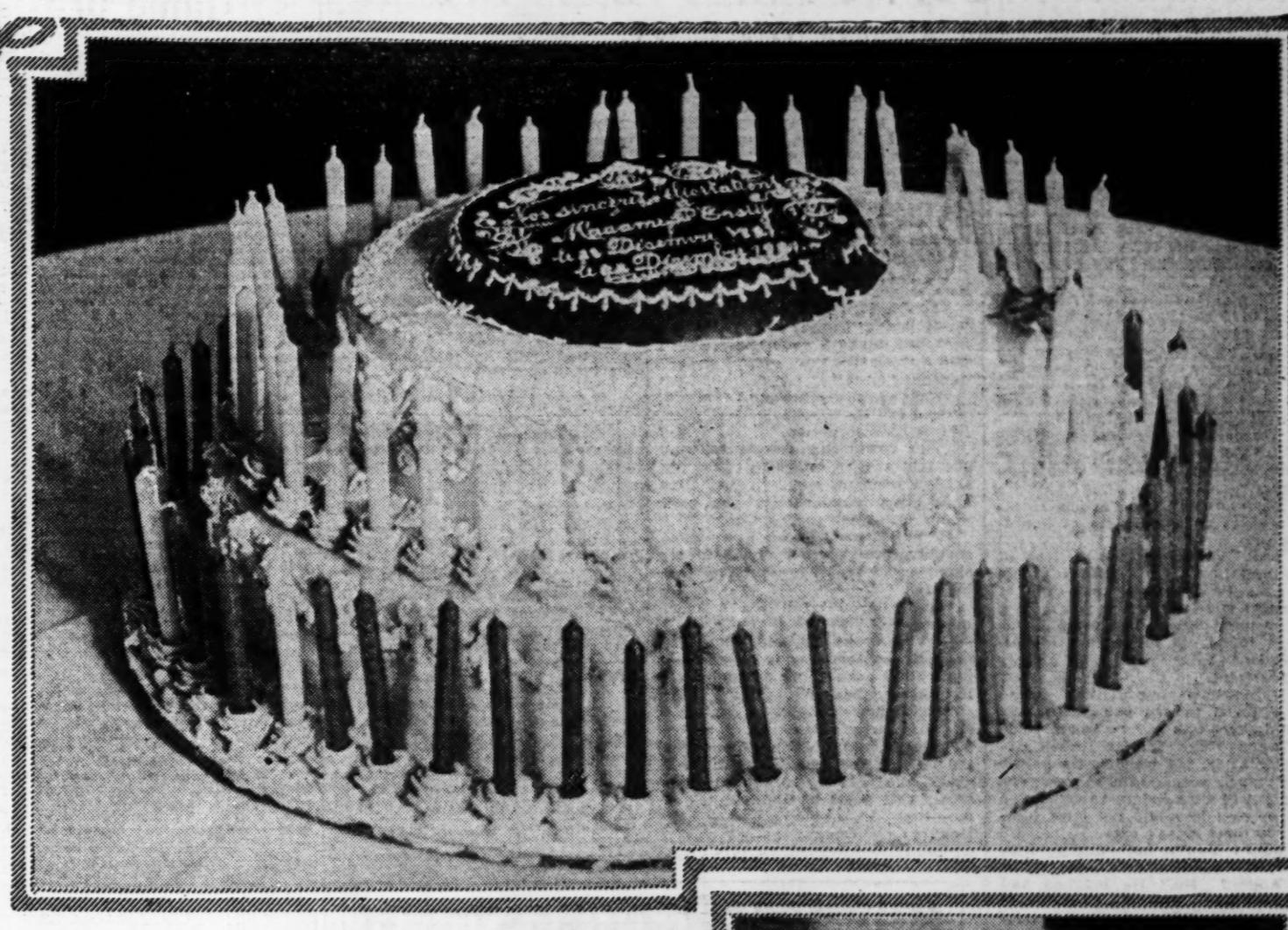
OTHER DIAMOND RINGS
des for both ladies and gentlemen

15.00 to \$550.00

REGULAR TERMS
\$75. \$5.00 \$1.50

\$100. \$5.00 \$2.00

Down Week
And Low Terms
on All Other
Priced Merchandise



Senator Reed defends District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts against a charge of "malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance in office," growing out of the now notorious movie magnates' party that raised such a scandal in Boston. Left to right: District Attorney Pelletier and Senator Reed.



A recent photograph of King George, showing his new, very loud fancy vest.
International Photograph.



Her birthday cake bore 100 candles (1) The 100-candle-power cake. (2) The recipient of the cake. She is Mme. Lucia D'Episy of the Chicago Old People's Home. She explained to visitors that a number of her "girl friends" in the home prepared the cake for her.



The women are taking over even the role of Santa Claus. Miss Alice Thomas, 739 Westgate avenue, sister of Augustus Thomas, famous dramatist, as jolly old St. Nick at the Miriam Rebekah Lodge Christmas celebration.



Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. N., appointed by President Harding to be Governor of Samoa. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and commanded the transport George Washington on President Wilson's two voyages to France.

Keystone Photograph.



A new photograph of Dr. Walter Rathenau, great German industrial magnate, who is leading the effort to save his country from bankruptcy.

Keeler & Herberts Photograph.



A recent photograph of Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the East Indian "Non-co-operative revolution" against British rule.

International & Underwood Photograph.

THE FORTUNE HUNTER

(An Absorbing Love Story.)
By RUBY AYERS.

CHAPTER VIII (Continued).

"Just nine years," she answered readily: "John, you never could remember dates."

"One day has generally been the same to me as the next," he said, "I answered grimly. "The chief excitement in my life for years has been in wondering where the next meal is to come from."

The admission was out before he realized what he had said, and it was only when he saw the amazed look in her eyes that he laughed and tried to cover his own seriousness.

"I was as hard up as a church mouse for a long time, and I went abroad to you," he added.

"Were you?" Her voice was pitiful. "You never told me. I always thought your mother sent you money."

"My mother!" The Fortune Hunter's heart gave a thump of apprehension.

"Yes." Anne was unconscious of his agitation. She turned to write him a note—she knew that—and I thought she always sent you money. I tried to myself, but when Uncle Clem found out he stopped my allowance." Her voice was angrily reminiscent.

"John—how your mother would have loved to see you again; she could never talk of anyone but you."

The Fortune Hunter turned abruptly away. He wondered savagely how much deeper into the mire he had got to walk before he could find a way out; he could not trust himself to meet Anne's eyes.

"John! You're not angry with me?" she asked after a moment.

"Angry? No." He laughed and jumped down into the punt beside her. "What about this famous legend? You don't seem very anxious to show it to me after all."

They crossed the river some way down the stream and worked round a backwater till they came out to the main stream again, and close to a tiny island fringed with drooping willows and covered with bracken.

"Here it is," Anne said. "This is where I used to come when I felt particularly lonely and write to you." She looked at him and quickly away again. "Tie the punt up, John, and we'll go and explore."

She sprang onto the bank without waiting for him, and the Fortune Hunter secured the boat. There was a little sick feeling at his heart, and he purposely lingered, unwilling to rejoin her.

What were they driving him and she? What would she think of him when she knew, as she must inevitably know sooner or later?

He wished he had died before he had entered into the monstrousness of this deception. Guilty or not guilty, the John Smith to whom death had come in the woods had been a finer man than any honest soul enough to go abroad and give the girl who loved him a chance for freedom, whilst he . . .

Anne called to him from the island: "John!" The Fortune Hunter hesitated; then he made a quick gesture of angry impatience and turned to follow her.

She was standing in a space from which the ferns had been cleared and where the ground was carpeted with moss.

"This is where I wrote my last letter to you," Anne said eagerly. "It wasn't summer then, of course, but spring. The 14th of May, I think, and a lovely day. The trees were just coming out. Oh, John! Aren't you

longing to see another English spring? I think it is the most beautiful time of all the year."

The Fortune Hunter's eyes dwelt wistfully upon her. "Every time of the year will be the most beautiful if I am with you," he said, then flushed darkly at his own unwanted eloquence.

He put out his hand and caught hers.

"You're turning me into a poet," he declared. "I swear to you that before last night I could never have said a thing like that, even if my life depended on it."

"But you did—years ago," she said. "Did I?" He frowned. "Well, then, I must have forgotten."

"You wrote the dearest letters," she said swiftly, eager to chase the shadow from his eyes. "John! I've kept every single letter you ever wrote me. Have you kept mine?"

He pulled her towards him almost roughly, pressing her cheek to his shoulder, so that she could not see his eyes.

"Some day I'll tell you a great many things," he said. "Some day."

He broke off, releasing her abruptly. "How long is it since last night?" he asked. "It seems as if I have always been with you."

"That's how it seems to me, too," she said shyly. "Just as if you've never been away. John, you're like me better now than you did all those years ago. I've sometimes been afraid that you'd be disappointed in me—that I shouldn't be—as nice looking as you might expect."

(To Be Continued.)



Mrs. Peter's Happy Christmas.

Oh, the blessed joy of giving! That's what makes life worth living.

—Farmer Brown's Boy.

It was Christmas morning. Little Mrs. Peter Rabbit, who used to be Little Miss Fuzzytail, didn't know it. She knew nothing about Christmas. This day of gladness wasn't a day of gladness for her at all. It was a day of worry and sadness. You see, Mrs. Peter was still under the spell of Old Briar-patch.

Peter hadn't come home from the Green Forest. He should have returned at break of day. But he hadn't. There had been no sign of him and Mrs. Peter was sure something dreadful had happened to him.

So she sat all alone in the dear Old Briar-patch looking across to the Green Forest. To think! Little Mrs. Peter it looked dark and gloomy. It looked like a place where dreadful things could happen. So cold, so bright, round Mr. Sun appeared above the tops of the trees and climb higher and higher in the blue, blue sky, going his best to take away the chill. Jack Frost had left in the air. But Mr. Sun brought no warmth to the heart of little Mrs. Peter. Instead,



Tommy was so happy and so excited he almost stammered.

So he sat all alone in the dear Old Briar-patch looking across to the Green Forest. To think! Little Mrs. Peter it looked dark and gloomy. It looked like a place where dreadful things could happen. So cold, so bright, round Mr. Sun appeared above the tops of the trees and climb higher and higher in the blue, blue sky, going his best to take away the chill. Jack Frost had left in the air. But Mr. Sun brought no warmth to the heart of little Mrs. Peter. Instead,

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

More and Better Schools.

THE work Mr. H. G. Wells has done for education is more important than the work he is doing for peace. If Mr. Wells can succeed in getting the world educated, peace will follow as a natural sequence.

When people know enough they will stop fighting. They are far from knowing enough.

One of the reasons for a lack of education which is appalling to our satisfaction with a very imperfect school system. This satisfaction is, of course, due to ignorance.

Once a boy or girl leaves school, school is put out of the mind. The duty of making it better for coming generations is one which the pupil is glad to dodge.

School, for him, is over. It was a nightmare while it lasted. Why so much as think about it when that is no longer necessary?

The failure of the schools to do anything like the work they should do is due partly to the fact that the teachers are "set in their ways;" due largely to the refusal of the public to spend more than a quarter of the money that should be spent for education.

Instead of being abreast or ahead of the times, the schools are far behind them. Geography is still taught by old-fashioned picture books, at a time when the moving picture screen might be installed.

The schools are usually four or five years behind modern science and invention, always at least a year behind economics.

Only in the colleges are there teachers who go out and mix with the world, bringing back the result of their investigation for the benefit of the pupils.

The average grade school teacher fancies that, if he attends a school convention where there are a few hundred other people as innocent of the world as he is, he has done his duty.

In high schools, attended by pupils who expect to keep small stores, and plumbing shops, and coal yards, great stress is laid on Latin.

To such pupils Syriac or Hindustani would be just as valuable.

A system of examinations is employed which puts a premium on cramming, the one method of study which makes the memory worthless for the work it ought to perform later on in life.

For these shortcomings of the schools the teachers are only a little to blame. Most of the blame rests on the parents. When they realize that their children are as important to them as livestock are to the farmer, we shall begin to improve the schools.

It will take perhaps a hundred years to make them what they ought to be, so it is high time a beginning was made.

(Copyright, 1921.)

How to Win in Game of Love

By RUTH SNYDER.

CUPID is flying high nowadays! If you want to win a girl don't court her in the old prosaic way. It won't work. It's up to you to think of a unique way of proposing. Everybody's doing it.

There's the man who took his sweethearts up in the air and proposed to her in a Barbi of Detroit. He'd won his fair lady via air pigeon route. Take your girl to the top of Pike's Peak for breakfast—and she'll fall in your arms. That's what happened to Mr. Anthony Niedt.

If you want to arrange a unique wedding follow the example of Allen Grubbs of Alabama—airplanes, lot of planes, and lectures for the masses. Or you might go up on the summit of Mount Rainier in a blizzard and start your matrimonial storm that-a-way.

No matter how you look at it, it's a question of going up in the air, but be sure to bring Cupid along with you. You'll generally find it will help matters out.

George Hauser of Mineola was very much in love with Miss Mildred Armstrong, one of the pretty school teachers in Mineola, New York. Now George wanted Mildred to be his blushing bride but did not know just how to go about it. But, being head of the production department of the Curtiss Engineering Co., he was finally able to produce what seemed like a good idea. So he invited Dick Dewey, a former overseas Lieutenant into turning Cupid. So Dick got out his trusty biplane—and the airshowing commenced.

Up, up, up they went. At 5000 feet she was so sure, "Guess I better go up higher," reflected the pilot. Up 5000 more feet. Miss Armstrong seemed to be wavering. At 4000 feet she capitulated. "At a baby," shouted Cupid to the winds, and down through the sunbeams they shot to earth. But only for a little while. When the wedding day is announced they are going up again.

When a man lives in Detroit, cares a heap about a girl living way out in Colorado, he has to coddle his brains for some way to court her. Cupid's not always a favorite in the rural free delivery branch of Uncle Sam's postal route.

So Leo Barts decided to send a love message by a carrier pigeon.

"Will you be mine?" was the purport of hismissive. Away went the aerial messenger on his 1800-mile journey. After 44 hours of flying, hampered by an injured leg, that prevented proper rest during the trip, Cupid Skylark returned. "Yes," read the laconic message from Mary.

Eugene Niedt, who recently climaxed a romantic courtship by a plain-everyday-ordinary church wedding, had a much more unique courtship. He took Rosita Ashton to the top of Pike's Peak one day last summer for breakfast. As they sat and watched the sun rise, they managed to go through the "Will you—" and "Yes, I will." It was all due to the altitude.

Last September all Alabama was talking about a most unusual wedding.

The minister who started to tie the knot was in an airplane which crashed into a tree; a blight from a siren at a lumber plant announced the arrival of the wedding party at the altar: a thousand wedding guests were seated at a table in front of a piano for the ceremony and the table was so long that those at one end could not hear speakers at the other.

Dancing and motion pictures were provided for the amusement of the chief mourners. Katherine Allison was the bride and Allen Grubbs the bridegroom. A pleasant time was had by all.

Braving a raging blizzard in their ascent, Miss Lenore Allaire of Auburn and Edward J. Hamilton of Birmingham, Alabama, were married on the Mount Ranier at the summit at noon. While the minister shouted his words of warning about the storm the blushing bride and groom went back their "I will" and "I do" respectively and, after a short interval, agreed that they could stand more than a 15-mile gale together. Well, they're in for it now. Hans Fuhrer, Swiss guide, played the wedding march on his mouth organ. All the wedding guests agreed he played the air real well considering the gale.

Dancing and motion pictures were provided for the amusement of the chief mourners. Katherine Allison was the bride and Allen Grubbs the bridegroom. A pleasant time was had by all.

So if you want to get married,

"Take Her Up and Give Her the Air," as the popular song reads.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Popovers.

ONE CUP milk.
One cup flour.
Half teaspoon salt.

Two teaspoons melted butter.
Add flour and salt to milk and beat well with an eggbeater. Then add one unbeaten egg at a time, beating thoroughly. Add melted shortening. Have iron muffin pans or custard cups very hot, grease well pour in popover batter and bake in a medium hot oven about 40 minutes.

Two or three small bowls of flour and eggs should be taken not to far from the oven so soon or the popovers will fall. This amount makes 12 popovers.

Peter snuggled up to Peter. "I never was so happy in all my life," she whispered.

"It was a good feast and there is a lot left over," said Peter, as usual thinking of his stomach.

"It isn't that; it is having you home safe again," whispered Peter. "Oh, Peter, don't ever, ever go away again."

And now you know why Mrs. Peter's Christmas was so happy.

AT THE Y. W. CHRISTMAS PARTIES OF THE PEOPLE FROM FOGLAND CO.



AT THE GREEK PARTY

Mexicans, Slavic People, Greeks and French Brides Guests at Series of Entertainments Given by Y. W. C. A.

BY MARGUERITE MARTIN.

A interesting series of Christmas parties have been given this week by the Y. W. C. A. in connection with Americanization work at the International Institute maintained by the organization at 2340 South Broadway. At the first Tuesday afternoon, the members of the Greek colony were entertained; yesterday, the Slavic people and children of the Slave nation, including Poles, Croatians, Lithuanians, Wednesday evening, the Mexican colony, which attended in force and Thursday evening the French war brides who have formed themselves into a club named for Joan of Arc. Though the object was imparting the spirit of good will and good cheer with which Americans observe Christmas, each party took on a distinctiveness of its own, imparted by native characteristics of the individuals.

The Mexican people, who are a race more than any other, perhaps know how to postpone until mañana dull care and give themselves up to the enjoyment of the moment, provided with a small wax candle and a match with which to light it. One daring señorita with an arch look at the youth beside her held her candle for an instant as if it were a cigarette. In the instant of time, she was left little to do. The institute is situated in the midst of the neighborhood where reside most of our Mexican citizens; for this reason, besides the fact that Mexicans readily embrace an excuse for diversion, the hall was early packed with dark-haired, black-eyed men, women and children. An orchestra of guitars strummed constantly and even the smaller boys and girls carrying in their ears seemed unable to resist waving in time to the rhythmic Spanish air.

With lighted candles the party formed in a procession toward the door, from outside which could be heard a shout of voices similar to the accompaniment of the Mexican folk song.

The girls, who were dressed in various types among them being the Bessie Virgin beseaching entrance, their refusal not explained, but now that she came bearing gifts she was received with great rejoicing.

The gifts on her tray were quaintly fashioned—as only the Mexicans know how to do—diagonal baskets and nests of paper or crochet work, containing a great variety of sweetmeats.

It was time now to witness attempts to break the piñatas which overflowed with colorful confetti and sugar.

Children were blindfolded after the other, and each given a trial with a slender pole. It was a tedious performance, but never dull.

Attempts even to touch the piñatas were often futile but always funny to the onlookers. Occasionally one would strike a blow and scatter confetti and a candy or two, at which the children would begin a general scramble.

Later, when the piñatas were strung from the ceiling a large party was assembled.

After the piñatas were broken, the children would begin a general scramble.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB

(One of a series of short funny stories by the celebrated American humorist which appear daily in the Post-Dispatch on this page.)



THE CAREFUL MACAVISH.

MR. MACAVISH attended a christening where the hospitality of the host knew no bounds except the capacities of his guests.

In the midst of the celebration Mr. MacAvish rose up and made the rounds of the company, bidding each person present a profound farewell.

"But, Sandy, mon," objected the host, "you're not goin' yet. But I've found it's just startin'."

"Nay," said the prudent MacAvish, "I'm no goin' yet. But I'm tellin' ye good night while I know ye."

(Copyright, 1931.)

METROPOLITAN MOVIES :: By GENE CARR



MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



THE WAY UP--WITH APOLOGIES.

Mr. McAdoo became attorney for a film combination. Now it is proposed to make Will Hays the head of another.

When Bill was a lad.
His heart was set
On getting a portfolio
In the Cabinet.
He always kept
This portfolio in view,
And one day he succeeded
Mr. Cortelyou.

And when he'd served
His second term
They made him the attorney
For a movie firm.

When Will was a boy,
He said, said he,
"I want to serve my country
As the P. M. G."
He worked for the party
Tooth and nail,
And now he's the custodian
Of the U. S. Mail.

And so they've asked him
To resign.
And be the general manager
Of a film combine.

So children all
Who think you must
Be the principal director
Of a picture trust,
Avoid the pictures.
And prepare
To be the proud possessor
Of a Cabinet chair.

And when you've gained
A statesman's fame
They'll make you the panjandrum
Of the picture game.



A Nice Distinction.

Benny: Won't you give me a kiss?
July: Please don't ask me.
Benny: Don't you want me to kiss
you?
July (Gallantly): No, I don't
want you to just now, but I want
you to want to.—Columbus Dispatch.

Lines to Regret.

Husband: If a man steals—no
matter what it is—he will live to
greet it.
Wife: During our courtship you
used to steal kisses from me.
Husband: Well, you heard what I
said.—Irish World.

An Eye to Business.

The little daughter of a Congressman was sitting one evening on her father's knee. She had a new little brother whom she regarded with wonder as he tried to regard the latest marvel before they have learned to love him.

"Today," said her father, "a man offered to give me a whole pouchful of gold for little brother. Shall I sell him?"

The child shook her head.
"But," said the father, "think how

many nice things a pouchful of gold would buy! Don't you think I better let the man have him?"

"No," answered the girl thoughtfully. "Let's keep him till he's older; he'll be worth more than—" Harper's Magazine.

Looks Not Comfort.

Shoe Clerk: How do the shoes fit
you, Mrs. Stiles?
Mrs. Stiles: They fit me beautifully,
but hurt me dreadfully when I
try to walk in them.—Houston Post.

Just Like That.

Old Salt: Well, sonny, do you
know how we make fish nets?
Jimmy (from town): Yes, that's
easy. Just take a lot of holes and
saw 'em together.—Exchange.

And Just at Christmas Time!

"What's the matter, George?"
"My mother has forbidden me to
look at prices in shop windows. I
have a weak heart!"—Panama Show
London.

Just Like That.

Old Salt: Well, sonny, do you
know how we make fish nets?
Jimmy (from town): Yes, that's
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A RAY OF HOPE

Easter

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In CITY Circular

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ONE DOLLAR
93¢
WAD COSTS

VOL. 74, NO. 113.

WORLD STATESMAN
VOICE CONFIDENT
IN WASHINGTON
ARMS MEET

Responses to Query of
New York World by Leo
Who a Year Ago Express
Only Hope for
Disarmament.

PRAISE IN LETTERS
U. S. AND HARD

Calling of Washington
by Generally Laud
Opening Way to New
of Peace—Irish Settle
Also Praised.

By Leased Wire From the New
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Once
ago the New York World
a campaign for the limit
armaments.

Great events have marked
turning months.

Another Christmas day
agreement reached for the limit
of naval armaments: It was
men of the leading navies
the world assembled in Wash-
negotiating, planning, and
with every day some ad-
standing reached with
the world's most perplexing
lens.

What do these events port
the future? To secure an
this question the New York
has addressed it to the same
people who, a year ago, to
their support in the campaign
was then undertaken, and
messages published in the day
following the Christmas of 1930
small part in bringing about
the public opinion which
about the annual conference.

World-Wide Response.

World-wide has been the re-
to the Post-Dispatch and New
World's latest query. From
England, France, Germany and
famous preachers, publicists
and educators throughout the
United States answers have pointed
a distinct change in
men who a year ago
hoping that through the
of armament the way would
for peace. Today, in
majority of nations is in
an era of confidence. In the
fession conference they see
the present settlements, but
great example that is poss-
way to the manner that inter-
differences will be adjusted.

Coupled with this is a real
that if the conference is not
still more remains to be done.
But as it is expressed in the
of René Viviani, the foreign
and in substance others. The coming year
new further fascinating
work the attainment of
more time.

Praise for U. S. in Letters.

There has been scarcely
from foreign countries which
brimmed over with praise.

United States in taking the
ship in the great movement

been spoken of in the highest
approbation, while
the third of other countries
for to America for continuing
toward permanent peace.

The question of economic
structure is also brought up.

From Germany comes the
that the present conference in
England is working along
lines than did the conference
and the understanding
has already been

The Irish settlement is
merely touched upon, as
great step in line with what
transpiring in Washington.

Responses to Qu

Some of the responses
René Viviani, former Pre-

France.—"A year ago the
for the limitation of the
bodies throughout the world
agreed in the United
mainly owing to the pressure
of the New York World.
Today we should like to
Powers of the world
at Washington, at the be-
President of the United States
at a formal conference.

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In CITY Circular